

OXFORD

Democrat

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAY 11, 1847.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, of Boston, is called one of the most eloquent speakers in the United States, and he certainly has a faculty of using as many beautiful words to convey a simple idea as any man we ever read. He is out, it seems, against the present Mexican War in a sermon preached on East Day, and published by A. Templeton. He is full of patriotism, and so are all toro—patriotism all on the side of the enemy. If such a man is patriotic, then such men as Washington, Jefferson and Jackson were traitors, or extremely ignorant of the best interest of the people. All Chapin says of the love of Country, and true patriotism is only to wash his highly objectionable anti-war sentiments down the throats of his hearers. He evidently knows but little of National affairs; and takes but a superficial view of the cause and evil of the war, without regard to the good result. The Editor of the Augusta Banner, in his notice of the discourse, makes the following excellent and patriotic remarks:

"His definition of a true Patriot, in his own words, is as follows: 'A true patriot I define to be one who acts for his country, from the highest moral convictions, and in consistency with all his obligations.' Under this definition he contrives to preach quite an eloquent sermon against the present Mexican war, and pretty clearly indutes that if a man renders unto Caesar, or the civil government, support in this war, he is not rendering at the same time to God things which are God's. As with the last war with England, so with the present war with Mexico, nothing was then, or is now, more common than for ministers to improve certain occasions, such as East Day, in preaching against their government, and to call upon their national rulers as to the manner in which they should discharge their political duties. It is kind in them, no doubt, God may come of this—*we*, say, it may; but we have some doubts about it."

It is becoming a common idea in religious circles that our duty to God being *paramount* to our duty to the civil government, every man is at liberty whenever he thinks the civil laws are wrong, to resist and disobey them. This is in our minds, both like the atheistic French Jacobin of Robespierre and Marat, inspired new life in the *Chrestians* of the United States in Mexico; and now their predictions have all proved false, we hear their sorrowful lamentations over what would have been, had their designs and under-takings been realized. Speaking of the victory of Buena Vista, the triumph of some raw troops, many of whom shrank from the action, over 21,000 regulars, well appointed, well educated and of desperate bravery" it is said—

"If that struggle had ended in defeat, all of Mexico, that had been won, by many sacrifices, would have been recaptured; and the country, from having been the invaded, would have become the invaders. Re-formed and strengthened with the help of the army, the Mexican Government by Mr. Polk, would have swooped down upon the rays of light. The victory of Buena Vista took Veracruz. Had it resulted in favor of the Mexicans, then the at least, would have held out, and the world would have been busy with our steps, before they could have advanced into the interior. Santa Anna's forces, flushed with victory, and probably swelling to fifty thousand, armed with our guns and provided with our munitions, would have been upon the rear of General Scott, if before Veracruz, in the passes to Mexico, it had advanced."

Yes, but an Uncle Tom I presented all disappointed the Mexican Allies, and proved to the world that the "ugly of Battle" views with complaisance the Administration of the Democratic Party. It is engaged in a good and righteous cause—the preservation of the Union, and the safety of the slaves."

The men whom we can have no confidence in the first principle of Republicanism, national independence, that every man shall be free to manage his own affairs, they thoughtlessly include the nation's political friends, and even the slaves, who have been educated in the schools of the Slaveholding States."

The period in which you live, Mr. Garrison, is the time which will be the period of Poland, the time which has cast the suspicion of one species of Englishmen another. But it means the same, but it is remarkable, which period in Poland, or in Mexico, or in the Pauper and Bondage of women and children as trophies, with a few bladders and stolen horses for spoils the game, that moves a chief of one nation to make war on another, or the chief of another, that may seize captives to trade off for tobacco rum and gunpowder."

If there is any thing which can be despised, it is tell upon earth failing to those engaged in the war, it is the spectacle of human beings, maimed and disabled, lying just a few feet over head and ears. Poor Sayward we can't reach him. By the way he goes on the embankments, in the Center Office, for the Mexican service, is to be the patriot in, if they

succeed, of the whig administration. Why, Old "Rough and Ready," their tallest of candidate for the Presidency, is more cruel than they ever accused Old Hickory of being. And then the Journal says, his patriotism is "the same that animated the soldiers of Hess Cassel, who fought against our revolutionary fathers. And he might have added, "the patriotism of the soldiers of Hess Cassel" is the same that actuated the Tories of the Revolution, the Federalists of the late war, and the Mexican Whigs of the present war.

General Taylor is one of the leaders of the spectacle of human beings maiming each other by thousands." Belz-bub, the very prince of demons broke loose from the infernal pit." And such a character for a Whig President—think of that. Well no doubt, the Whigs will select a demon from the infernal pit of Whig-ify, if they can make him an available candidate; but it will not be General Taylor, as he not being in league with the traitorous demons of the whig party, whose name is "legion," will not answer their purpose.

So much for the consistency and patriotism of the Journal. Not long since he represented General Taylor as unfit for President, although he might be a great warrior; and thought it unbecoming to rejoice in the triumphs of those who are engaged in the very business of murdering women and children, "fighting to gain no body knows what, except to fill the pockets of swindlers, defaulters and cheats;" yet this very Journal would prefer this *elite* man, at the head of these engaged in this nefarious business, for President to any other, except a Northern Whig "without principle." The State Signal also declares "that GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR is our *preferre* for the next President." Judging from the tone of these papers for the last year—there can be very little about the Hero of Buena Vista, "and you would not hear the words" "General Zachary Taylor is our *preferre* come out of their mouths," if such could elect a man of the Clay and Corwin stamp.

The Whigs have made a great many wild predictions relative to the armies of the United States in Mexico; and now their predictions have all proved false, we hear their sorrowful lamentations over what would have been, had their designs and under-takings been realized. Speaking of the victory of Buena Vista, the triumph of some raw troops, many of whom shrank from the action, over 21,000 regulars, well appointed, well educated and of desperate bravery" it is said—

"About your daily path" are written. And though men by mortal eyes, Yet now the less are they our own: We weep a weeping spirit down. It's bold mounting in the earth. While near a celestial throne, His joys of heavenly birth.

A thousand blessings in disguise.

From infancy our lives have blotted.

Yet, while we see the shadowed life,

We thought not of the promised rest.

Though painted in the purple west,

Like radiant clouds at close of day,

Right Hopes appeared in beauty direct.

To glad our future day.

A thousand blessings in disguise.

Within our home's bright hemisphere,

In His white paradise.

While we lament that they appear,

We mourn for the lost love and rear.

When we called to bid adieu,

And leave them a bitter tear.

While they have Heaven in view.

A thousand blessings in disguise.

Within our home's bright hemisphere,

And though men by mortal eyes,

Yet now the less are they our own:

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Fourteen Days Later From England.

British steamship Caledonia, Captain E. G. Lett, left Liverpool April 20, and arrived in Boston at 10 o'clock, A. M. 6, in a passage of fifteen days. She brings news sixteen days later than the Cambria, and fourteen later than the Sarah Sands at New York, which left Liverpool on the 6th May.

The Caledonia brought 91 passengers from Liverpool, and 10 from Halifax. Among her freight were between two and three millions of dollars in specie, say \$2, 500,000.

Breadstuffs, with large arrival from all quarters, maintained an advance, and a heavy business had been done in wheat, flour, and Indian corn.

Money continued to rise in value in the London market up to Saturday evening, 17th ult., and first class paper averaged 6 per cent; a further advance by the Bank of England was looked for. The Bank was apparently well prepared to pay its loans preparatory to the dividends.

Arrival of the Jamestown at Cork. Ship-of-war Jamestown, under the command of Capt. Forbes, landed with bread-stuffs and provisions for the relief of the distressed Irish, which left Boston on the 28th March, after a splendid passage of fifteen days, arrived at Cork on the 12th April, on her mission of mercy. Says the Liverpool Times—

"The relief thus nobly sent may be regarded as one of the proudest events in American history; it speaks, trumpet-tongued, for the national benevolence, and is probably the noblest charity on record.

"At eight o'clock Dr. Parks, surgeon of the vessel, landed at Cove, bearing despatches for the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Labouchere, which he delivered at the consulate, with directions to have them forwarded as speedily as possible. On the intimation of the vessel's arrival being notified to Rear Admiral Sir H. Pigott, he despatched an officer to ascertain if any immediate assistance was required and at half-past one on Monday her majesty's steamer Avenger went out to tow her in; but she was in fact towed up by steamer Sabrina, Captain Parker, which was on her way to Bristol, but returned with the Jamestown, by unanimous consent of the passengers. Her arrival called forth the liveliest sensations of joy and gratitude, and thousands flocked to see the noble ship.

"A meeting of the Cork District Railway Committee was held on the 13th, when a requisition was promptly prepared, calling on the mayor to summon a meeting of the citizens, to devise the best means of welcoming and acknowledging the gift. 'The Bells of Shandon' and the Cathedral were joyfully rung, and the Cove was splendidly illuminated on the evening of the 14th.

"A deputation of the gentry of Cork, headed by Dr. Millett, J. P., visited the ship on the 18th, and presented Capt. Forbes with an address, to which he replied in suitable and touching terms. After some conversation the deputation withdrew, having previously invited Capt. Forbes and officers to a public dinner on the 15th instant, at Cove, which the gallant gentleman kindly accepted.

"The dinner was a splendid affair, and attended by the most influential classes in and around Cove. Capt. Forbes was the hero of the day, and acquitted himself in an admirable manner. On the 16th a public meeting was held at the County Court-house, Cork, for the purpose of returning thanks to Capt. Forbes and his patriotic crew for the sympathy they had shown towards the suffering and starving population of Ireland."

Capt. Forbes offered Father Mathew a passage to the United States in the Jamestown, but it was declined on account of his unwillingness to leave Ireland in her present wretched condition.

The new house of Lords, in the new house of parliament, opened on the 15th inst.

It pains us to announce the death of Mr. William Nightingale, one of the proprietors of the Liverpool Chronicle.

Mr. O'Connell's Health. The latest accounts of Mr. O'Connell's health are very unsatisfactory. Galignani's Messenger of Saturday says, that after his arrival at Lyons, he rapidly recovered the fatigue, and his health had much improved. The Courier of Lyons states that he had suffered from his journey, and was unable to proceed without several days rest, and it had been found necessary to call in a physician of Lyons to prescribe for him.

The lady of Mr. Bancroft had the honor of dining with the queen at Buckingham Palace on the 15th inst.

M. Ronze is undergoing a month's imprisonment at Breslau, for preaching without permission of the authorities.

The Austrian government is establishing agricultural schools in all parts of the empire.

Letters from Alexandria announces that on the 22d ult., upwards of forty vessels, laden with corn, left that port, mostly for England.

Mr. Aitken, of Aberdeen, has taken out a patent for manufacture of iron coaches. His trial omnibus, carrying nine-een persons, besides driver and car, weighs only eleven cwt.

Mr. Cobden has been presented to the king of Naples. His reception in Naples was of the most flattering kind, especially among merchants.

An officer in the Indian army is said to have partly succeeded in granulating gun-cotton, so as to produce a species of white gunpowder.

Two vessels have arrived at the St. Katharine's docks, London, from China, with 16,521 bags of sugar, several tierces of rice, and various other articles the growth or manufacture of China.

Several piratical boats have lately been seen in the neighborhood of Smyrna; and on the 11th ult. a Greek vessel was boarded by them, and plundered of 63,000 piastres of money.

In Germany, and particularly in Silesia, the crops bear an appearance so promising, that the markets of the country already begin to feel the effects of a sensible reduction in prices.

The French government, in imitation of that of England, has forbidden French citizens from accepting letters of marque which Mexico has distributed with profusion in English, French, and Spanish harbors.

Certain London merchants have entered into the following arrangement with several farmers in Fife-shire viz: the merchant furnishes the seed, and the farmer the ground, manure, labor &c; the crop, if any, to be equally divided between both, when ripened.

German Emigration to America. Upwards of 6000 German emigrants have, within the last fortnight, passed through Cologne, on their way to Bremen, Havre, and Antwerp, where they will take their departure for America.

The state of affairs in Ireland is improving. The grateful hearts of the Irish people are elicited at the noble and generous conduct of Congress in sending them a large quantity of food free of expense, and what enhances the obligation the more is the fact that the gratuity has been sent in an American frigate. This event has excited a feeling in Cork, the southern metropolis of Ireland, greater than words can describe. The people are in extasy. Nothing certainly, as far as a peace offering goes, produce a feeling towards America more than this humble recognition of their sufferings.

France. Paris papers were received of April 17. The chamber of deputies passed on the previous evening the Bank of France Note Bill, by which that establishment is authorized to issue 200 franc notes. The peers passed the Havre and United States Steam Packet Bill as sent up by the deputies.

During the last three days there have arrived in the port of Havre 10,750 barrels of flour, and 43,000 hectos of wheat, quantity sufficient for the consumption of Paris during a fortnight.

Spain. The Madrid mails of the 4th and 5th of April brought intelligence of an *assassin* in the palace. It appears that the queen, under the advice of her ministers, dismissed five principal functionaries of her household—a lady and four gentlemen. The morning after their dismissal they presented themselves at the palace, forced their way to the private chamber of the queen, and demanded, in a very respectful tone, to continue their functions.

Germany—Austria—Russia. April 10—

Prince Metternich had received a despatch from the grand vizier, in the name of the sultan, the contents of which gave hope that the differences between Turkey and Greece would soon be brought to an amicable settlement.

The proposal made by the government of Saxon, to abolish the Elbe duties on corn, rye, and provisions in general, has been submitted to the superior chamber for a second examination; and it has been resolved that this proposal shall be so far agreed to as that the duty be reduced to one half of their present amount. In the limited decision come to on this matter may also be included the Prussian government.

Italy. We learn from Rome, 3d April, that great distress continued to prevail amongst the poor of the city in consequence of the high price of bread. The pope, however, had just ordered the sale of wheat at a much lower rate than the market price, paying the difference from his own purse.

Indian Arch.—The Journal de la Haye of the 15th contains the following paragraph:

"The English and French journals, and after the Dutch, have copied a paragraph from the *Diario di Roma*, of the 15th of March, to the effect that the sultan of Borneo and his family had embraced Christianity; that the sultan was about to build a church in the capital of Borneo; and that in a short time the populations of the islands have Chinese captains or lieutenants for their chief. None of the latter, however, have the slightest influence beyond their limited districts, and they cannot be compared to the chiefs of the districts of Java."

The Bath Times gives it to those people who are not satisfied with any thing unless it is far-fetched or dear-bought, right smartly. They deserve it.—Friend Gilman says:

They never have any Lawyers, or Doctors, or Ministers in their town that come up to me in ducracy, and their own village papers are hardly worth reading, even when borrowed from a neighbor or checked out of the Publishers. Go where you will, you find people of this description. Poor, silly dupes of folly and pride!

If they should go to Boston they would not know enough to keep out of the docks, and unless loaded with something stronger than the metal so plentifully displayed in their faces, they would burst their bollers. That they would.

Father, what did the Minister mean to day, when he told the people, that they must all obey the eleventh commandment?

Mean? why he meant, that they should all mind their own business.

Well, what is that?

The *Times of Peace*. We saw a private letter from a very intelligent officer at Vera Cruz, dated the 10th inst., in which he says that several of the States of the Mexican confederacy have denounced the war with the United States, and threatened to secede unless peace should be made. Many Mexicans predicted a peace within sixty days, but our correspondent put his faith in auguris so favorable. He thinks the great difficulty in the way of a peace is the fact that Santa Anna is so nearly crushed that he dare not make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one else in Mexico strong enough to incur the great responsibility. None of the old politicians will venture upon the step. Our correspondent adds: "Some man now unknown to me, with nothing to lose and every thing to gain, may arise and advocate a peace policy successfully. His want of power or ambition, or the little chance of his obtaining power, may prevent him from becoming obnoxious to the jealousies of parties, and gain for his adherents generally. He may succeed in making a peace which every body will be glad of; but how long before it will be so?"

It is for every man to keep his own office, attend to his own business, have his own Lawyer and Minister, and no one say why he does so."

BUENA VISTA.—A paragraph in Gen. Taylor's letter to Gen. Butler, describes the position at Buena Vista somewhat more exactly than we have elsewhere seen it, and gives in few words the General's reasons for falling back from Agua Nueva:

"Not exactly liking my position, having ascertained that the enemy could gain my rear by two roads on my right and one on my left, and not deeming it prudent to divide my forces, and having apprehensions about my supplies which were in Saltillo, I determined at once to fall back toward that place about twelve miles, and occupy a strong position between two spurs of a mountain with a narrow valley between them, where at one point the road is narrow as to permit the passage of only one wagon at a time, with deep gullies running up to the mountains, washed by rains so as to prevent horses or carriages from passing them without great difficulty. Said position had been closely examined by the topographical engineers under the eye of Gen. Wool, before my arrival, who deemed it admirably adapted to resist a large with a small force, as well as adapted to the description of force which composed our army. We therefore fell back and occupied it on the evening of the 21st, and at once made the necessary preparations for giving battle."

In reference to the battle of Buena Vista, the General says:

"The enemy made his principal efforts against our flanks. He was handsomely repulsed in every attempt on our right, but succeeded early in the day in gaining our left in consequence of the giving way of one of the volunteer regiments, which could not be rallied with but few exceptions, the greater portion retreating about a mile to a large rancho or farm house, where our wagons and a portion of our stores were left. These were very soon after attacked by the enemy's cavalry, who were repulsed with some loss.

For several hours the fate of the day was extremely doubtful, so much so that I was urged by some of the most experienced officers to fall back and take up a new position. This I knew it would never do to attempt with volunteers, and at once decline it. The scene had now become one of the deepest interest. Between the several deep ravines there were portions of level land from one hundred to four hundred yards in extent, which became alternately points of attack and defence, after our left was turned, by both sides.

These extended long and near the base of the mountain for about two miles, and the struggle for them may be very appropriately compared to a game of chess. Night put a stop to the contest, and strange to say, both parties occupied the same positions they did in the morning before the battle commenced. Our artillery did more than wonders.

On the 22d the enemy threw in our rear, through the passes of the mountain, 2000 cavalry, and early in the morning of the next day (the 23d) made demonstrations against Saltillo.

They succeeded at one time in cutting off the communication between the city and the battle-ground, and making several prisoners, but were driven away by the officer commanding in the city, with two pieces of artillery, covered by about sixty men. They, however, while in possession of the road, prevented a good many from running off to the city, to which place about one-half of our men had succeeded in getting previously to the cavalry occupying the road—

thus saving the town.

The latest accounts received at Vera Cruz, April 17, state that Gen. Taylor would not move upon San Luis until certain of success. There was a rumor at Monterey, that Urca had returned with four guns taken between Campeche and Marin.

A letter to the N. O. Delta, from Merida, says Yucatan is in a deplorable condition.

At Valadolid and Tiximil, the whole white population, male, female, and child from, were massacred.

The mass was lasted three days.

GEN. LAMAR CAPTURED. Information has been received at Austin, Texas, that Gen. Lamar, with his company of 80 or 100 men, attempted to pass through to Laredo to join Gen. Taylor, that after penetrating into some difficult passes of the mountains, led by the Rio Grande, he was attacked by greatly superior numbers of the enemy, when he fought till he lost half his men, when he found himself compelled to surrender. Gen. Lamar's object was to go to the relief of Gen. Taylor as soon as he heard the alarming news of his dangerous situation. We have not heard the fact mentioned before. [Newark Advertiser, April 27.]

The *State of the Army*.—In the course of an article in reply to the N. O. Courier, which paper has stated that Generals Taylor and Scott would be left without troops, in consequence of many volunteers' term of service expiring soon, the Union says—

"We have submitted this statement to-day to the adjutant general, who has been obliging enough to lay before us the state of our armament.

"—and threatened to secede unless peace should be made. Many Mexicans predicted a peace within sixty days, but our correspondent put his faith in auguris so favorable.

"He thinks the great difficulty in the way of a peace is the fact that Santa Anna is so nearly crushed that he dare not make a treaty.

"Nor does there appear to be any one else in Mexico strong enough to incur the great responsibility.

"None of the old politicians will venture upon the step.

"Our correspondent adds: "Some man now unknown to me, with nothing to lose and every thing to gain, may arise and advocate a peace policy successfully.

"His want of power or ambition, or the little chance of his obtaining power, may prevent him from becoming obnoxious to the jealousies of parties, and gain for his adherents generally.

"He may succeed in making a peace which every body will be glad of; but how long before it will be so?"

It is for every man to keep his own office, attend to his own business, have his own Lawyer and Minister, and no one say why he does so."

The Bath Times gives it to those people who are not satisfied with any thing unless it is far-fetched or dear-bought, right smartly. They deserve it.—Friend Gilman says:

They never have any Lawyers, or Doctors,

or Ministers in their town that come up to me in ducracy, and their own village papers are hardly worth reading, even when borrowed from a neighbor or checked out of the Publishers. Go where you will, you find people of this description. Poor, silly dupes of folly and pride!

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The negro man who committed an outrage in Franklin county, Missouri, upon a German woman, and then endeavored to kill her and child, was taken from the jail where he was confined, and hung by the infuriated citizens of the vicinity.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAY 11, 1847.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

TO OUR PATRONS.

The reader will notice that we issue our paper this week in a new dress and with a much larger amount of reading matter than heretofore. This has cost us considerable additional expense; but we shall continue to make such improvements as the encouragement we receive will admit, and we ask only such encouragement as will give us a fair equivalent for our labor. We also intend to take measures to lay before our readers the general news of the day as early a date as they can be obtained from any other weekly paper in the State.

As to the course to be pursued in the conducting of the paper, hereafter, we need say but little. We shall speak, and speak freely, and fearless, upon all subjects and measures worth noticing.

Our creed is, that ALL MEN HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS, THAT GOVERNMENT AND ALL ITS ACTS SHOULD CONSTITUTE THE GOOD OF THE WHOLE, AND THAT THE PEOPLE ARE THE ONLY RIGHTEOUS DEPOSITORY OF POLITICAL POWER.

We shall, of course, give due attention to the Agricultural and Mechanical interest of this County,—to the correct information on all subjects interesting to the people,—to the zealous defense of true Democracy, and of all valuable Principles,—to the cause of uniform and universal Education, and particularly to the education of the industries and useful classes, and the improvement of the social, moral, and political character, individually and collectively, of that portion of our fellow-citizens called working men, but more properly the productive classes.

We shall oppose all special legislation which encroaches upon the equal rights of the many to benefit the few. And we shall have no dictator but a conscientious regard for Truth.

PROSPECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We would carefully avoid exciting hopes that can never be realized; but it is hard to refrain from an expression of satisfaction at the present state of things. The life of the politician, it may be, presents few little to shew the heart, or to call into exercise the kindlier susceptibilities of our nature; but, as yet (which is our experience,) we would feel, act, and be like those who feed a less-thoroughly. It was said by some one—“we fear when—perhaps it was Addon, that one will result from strong enticements, that those who depended on them for enjoyment soon become incapable of deriving pleasure from those common sources, to which all have access.” We are right glad to find our eyes capable of being pleased—not merely with the splendid results of a wise administration—nor with the success of our arms and the glorious victories over the enemies of equal rights at home and abroad—not with the naval and naval of political warfare—but with the indications—many, positive proof of the existence of good feelings among the friends of genuine democratic principles. Already have we learned to discriminate between that which is good and that which is bad in men. There is some good in every one—but half, than we wish there was—but there is some good in every one. The pure-minded Aristocrat, (as we except those who take sides with our country,) does it, perhaps, as far as from the standard of political and moral uprightness; still, at times, even he may realize that he has a soul, and that his fellow men are not entirely beneath his notice, nor entirely beneath his respectful consideration. Let death stare him in the face—or what, to him, is about as bad—let him be brought to see, in imagination, that his soul has become pale, and that his greatness may fly away, like the hollow fabric of a vision; and to him it will be well and tall and not very like a man; and from that time we draw the inference that there is a portion of democracy in him;—every man in this curious world of ours; and democracy, most magnanimous reader! is a good thing. But, look yet! If this following principle is admitted to be dominant in the bosom of the individual, until it very opposite—the soundest and most solid of all—Pride and Mammum, cause a couple over-haste;—the people, it is not hard to know where they are, and that the slaves of the Federalists in precluding their right, over-cast their simoniac spirit. The gurus of the army have, on the news of the names of our fathers, by shaking the dust from its venerable locks, and seeing to have inspired the honest hearts of the friends with firm resolves, and bright anticipations! We say, on the other hand, there is sufficient enthusiasm among us to stop the progress of our interests! The wing party, the party of Democracy, the mother of all mankind, is certain in its own distinct locks, the seeds of its deepest doctrinaires—the true friends of our country, who have been brought from their bosom, will soon for all the cause which they so nobly and earnestly have undertaken with us. We may expect, that their zeal will alone for the errors committed in the past, and we know that when they again return to true Republic in principles, they will meet with a cordial reception from their former associates and friends. And if our friends will be faithful and true, vigilant and persevering, they may confidently expect that the ranks of Democracy will soon be greatly increased. The way to all this is not to make ourselves hoarse by calling the gods to aid us, but for every man to put his shoulder to the wheel, casting Union and a steadfast adherence to sound principles his motto.

We need scarcely add that as far as our party is concerned, we look to the wing party as the chief agency to be relied upon in maintaining good government, and in resisting the errors and abuses which continually threaten the welfare of the country. (Remembered Journal.)

Of course, that has had a great deal of experience in managing the government right goes out of the question. What could this country have “relief up to?” It had not been in it for the Tories, for the Federalists of 1812, and the Whigs of 1847?

The Whig party generally look to the inferior of our country, and are always self-sacrificing enough to wave off individual preferences, sacrifice the triumph of a policy best adapted to meet the want of the industrial classes?

The above editor is from the “State Signal,” a paper that accuses the Democrats of “old favorites.” We would recommend that the Editor head his paper with a “Loko of fire,” as large as Estabrook’s Chowder kettle, that he may have constantly before his eyes a “signal” warning of the fate of “all loks.”

APPOINTMENT.—James F. Braga, Jr., of Andover, in this County, has been appointed a First Lieutenant in the Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

He has been elected Representative to the Legislature from the Hampshire district.

He is a man of great energy and ability, and is well fitted for his position.

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AGRICULTURAL.

THE GARDEN.

BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNEPS, &c., for early use, should be sown as early as the soil and weather will admit. Both the beet and carrot are often long germinating—a peculiarity which will suggest to the judicious some artistic aid being extended in order to ensure an early start. This is the best effected by soaking in tepid water, and sowing while the soil is moist and warm—the surface being closely pressed, either by application of the roller, or by a board to which adequate pressure is applied. Carrot seed being of hard and tenacious pericarp, requires much care in the preparation and sowing to ensure a crop. Immersion in warm liquids, for a period of 24 hours—the temperature being about 60 deg. Fahrenheit, or perhaps 70 deg., has been recommended by many; but we should prefer an effusion of water to a much higher temperature; say near boiling point; and for a few moments only, in order that the vitality of the germ might not be injuriously affected. There are many seeds, to which great energy is imparted by this process; the seed of the Locust, for instance—one of the most beautiful of our ornamental trees, as well as one of the most valuable for timber, is greatly forwarded by immersion in water heated to the boiling point, during the space of a day; and in some instances the indurated nature of the pericarp has rendered a repetition of this process necessary, and indispensably requisite to a healthy development or evolution of the germ.

Beet seed should also be soaked before sowing. Careful rolling is also highly beneficial, as it tends to bring the soil more directly in contact with the seed, and thus subserves a most important end in case of drought. Parsneps are seldom soaked. When this process is resorted to, it is necessary to add some powdered lime, gypsum, or finely pulverized loam to prevent the adhesion of the seeds, and facilitate the labor of sowing which can only, with great difficulty, be performed without.

The soil best adapted to the carrot, is a fine light and rather warm loam, in which there is commonly a full supply, but never a superabundance of water. It should be prepared by frequent, deep and thorough ploughing, and a liberal supply of the most invigorating and easily assimilated manures. A compost, formed of old, putrescent stable or hog manure,—loam saturated with urine, and invigorated by a liberal admixture of gypsum, house-ash or lime, with a little charcoal, nitre and bone dust, pulverized, has been highly commended, and is said to produce highly beneficial effect upon the crop.

As to the best method of sowing, we can only say that the "drill system" combines, in our opinion, the greatest advantages with the fewest defects. And this remark applies, with equal correctness to the culture of parsneps and beets, especially when these vegetables are grown as field crops for the sustenance of stock, and when cheapness is a primary item in the enterprise, with every one.

An intelligent agriculturist, with whom we had recently the pleasure of conversing, assured us that his crop of roots, the past season—comprising beets, carrots, parsneps and turnips—and amounting to two thousand bushels, or more, did not cost him upward of six cents per bushel: he kept a correct and accurate account, and was thus enabled to arrive at a perfectly accurate and reliable estimation of the expense involved in their cultivation.

We have long been convinced that the interests of the farming community require that our farmers generally devote more attention to root culture. The improvement of the soil which would inevitably accrue from such an innovation, would, in a short time, induce an entirely new aspect on the face of our agriculture, and be immediately productive of lasting and highly advantageous results.—[Ploughman.]

SETTING FAULT TREES. It is now time to make calculations about grafting trees and setting out new orchards.

Apple trees and pear trees may be taken up soon after the frost is out, but we advise not to set them till the earth has grown warm and is dry enough to crumble when you spread out the roots. If they are kept in a cool place, the roots covered with earth, the setting may delay till May, or till the leaf is ready to put forth.

People are not setting orchards every year and therefore they forget to adopt the best modes of setting. Be careful not to mangie the roots on taking a tree up; if any roots are broken, cut them off and leave a smooth end; the little fibres will start better from this than from a broken root.

It is not necessary to dig a deep hole to set trees in. We inclined to shudder when we see the roots of a tree buried deep in the cold earth. People bury deep to keep the roots from drying up and to give support to the tree. But a lot of old stock hay will guard your young tree both from winds and drought, better than deep setting and all the staking and tying up that can be contrived.

Set your tree no deeper than it stood in the nursery—let a boy hold it upright while two of you spread the roots out so as to let no two of them touch each other. Fill in with good mould, such as you find in the garden, or in a corn field that was made rich, but place no kind of manure in contact with the roots.—Place the manure on the surface if any where, and this with your hay or straw will support the tree, and keep the earth moist through the heat of summer. There should be a good forkful of hay or straw around each tree.—Straw manure from the cow yard will answer, if you have no other strawy matter.

If your old hay or straw is so dry or light as to be in danger of blowing away, place flat stones on it and keep them there. You will find that a fork of hay, on ploughed ground will keep the summer; and that no grass or weeds will be found obstructing the extension of the roots. If

this matter has not become rotten in October, haul it back to prevent the harboring of mice at the root of the tree.

Peat mud is a good article to be placed about a tree in a dry soil. If it has been dug the previous year, some of it may be mixed with the mould that comes in contact with the roots. Musk, from the meadow, may be placed on the surface around the tree.

No grass or weeds ought to be permitted to grow within six feet of the tree the first year, and you must soon extend your cultivation ten feet each way if you would have your young trees flourish, and not be covered with lice and moss.—[Massachusetts Ploughman.]

HORSE DISTEMPER.—This disease, more properly named angina, is a violent inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat, which rapidly increases to suffocation, if active remedial measures are not employed. Poultices of flax-seed to the outside of the throat, and bale water, sweetened, and acidulated with vinegar injected upon the inflamed surface, are very useful after the general remedies mentioned under the article, inflammation, have been employed.—There is one species of this disease which is disposed to run into a state of gangrene and is very fatal.

HEMORRHOGE.—Loss of blood, caused by the opening of an artery, inwardly or on the outside of the body. Alum, vitriol, and astringent medicines generally, applied upon the opening of the artery, are commonly effectual in stopping the flow of blood. Internal bleeding requires blood-letting for the purpose of checking the action of the heart and the artery, cool astringent drinks, and perfect quiet for some time, until the vessels have time to heal.

HEAVES.—A chronic disease of the nature of asthma, of which the real nature and cause are almost unknown. The exciting causes are generally great fatigue, the perspiration suddenly arrested, a neglect of rubbing and cleaning, too high feeding, and want of exercise. The heaves appear in a difficult respiration, which gradually becomes worse; flanks have a convulsive motion, especially when he has been driven fast, the horse discharges from his nostrils a thick white mucus—but he has no fever—has a good appetite, and is generally in good health. The peculiar characteristic of the heaves is the convulsive jerk in the respiration, especially when he is eating, and immediately after exercise it is most observable. Young horses are rarely attacked by this disease—seldom until after they are six years old. All high feeding makes it worse. It is an incurable disease, but not mortal. Its progress may be retarded by careful driving.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT.—The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Mirror, pays the following compliment to our country.—After describing the number of Irish beggars, who are now swarming in Liverpool, who "have neither home nor food," nor shelter except the under piazzas of warehouses, and in door ways, and in courts, the writer says:—"America is the land of promise to which they all look; and I am informed by some of the passenger agents that cannot procure steerage room in the packet and transatlantic ships, for half the number who wish to immigrate." The account received here of the effort on your side to relieve the wants of the starving Irish have created the liveliest feelings of gratitude in the hearts of our people. Not a nation of the world has put forth a hand to help these unfortunate people but Americans. The crowned heads of Europe have a holy alliance to defend each other from the encroachments of popular liberty, and ever ready to lend soldiers and guns; but they have neglected to send a grain of corn when they see that our people are starving. It remained for the United States to make a new holy alliance of good will and brotherhood, and with the spontaneous charity of your citizens, more has been done to elevate the character of your nation, than all the victories your brave army has gained in Mexico."

JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!—ANOTHER Life saved after the DOCTOR TOOK cold no more.

Bethel, Me., Oct. 24, 1845.
Dr. Bradlee.—Sir—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the fourth life effected by Dr. B. Hungarian Balsam, on my daughter, who has been for a number of years ill with a violent affection of the heart, and has suffered much pain, and distress, and difficulty in breathing.—I am very anxious to give you a full account of this case, and I hope to do so in a few days.

I am greatly yours, JOHN YOUNG.
ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases of consumption treated by Dr. B. Hungarian Balsam, in August, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee.—Sir—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the fourth life effected by Dr. B. Hungarian Balsam, on my daughter, who has been for a number of years ill with a violent affection of the heart, and has suffered much pain, and distress, and difficulty in breathing.—I am very anxious to give you a full account of this case, and I hope to do so in a few days.

I am greatly yours, FRANCIS J. WEEKS.

Bethel, Me., June 25, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee.—Sir.—Mr. Clark, of Plattsburgh, a friend of mine, was taken sick about a year ago with a violent affection of the heart, and has suffered much pain, and distress, and difficulty in breathing.—I am very anxious to give you a full account of this case, and I hope to do so in a few days.

I am greatly yours, H. G. WASHBURN, Physician.

MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!

Important testimony of Physicians and Druggists.

Bethel, Me., Oct. 1, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee.—Sir.—The astonishing sale of Dr. B. Hungarian Balsam, enables us to offer a further supply. Please send us a sufficient quantity for your use. We can give you it in its easiest, and most convenient form.

Give me nothing but the Hungarian Balsam, and I constantly gain water, and it has been applied to my bed, with an inflammation in my stomach, lungs, and liver, and a severe palpitation of the heart, and the distressed breathing was sometimes but two or three hours and often times as difficult as to shake my bed. I knew in this situation

I could not long survive.

It is very difficult to give you a full account of this case, and I hope to do so in a few days.

I am greatly yours, EDWARD MASON, Physician.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARS!

In favor of the Dr. B. Hungarian Balsam.

Dr. Bradlee.—Sir.—Dr. C. C. Conant, N. Y.—Dr.

Dr. Bradlee.—Sir.—